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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1896.

IS PAPER RECEIVES THE COM-NED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SER-TCE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIA-TED PRESS AND THE UNITED

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE PRESS

A COMPLAINT AGAINST THE PRESS.
To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I have a complaint against the press of Richmond, and, 'though this article is addressed to you, it is intended just as much for the Times and State.

My complaint is this: The daily papers of Richmond, do not write up Richmond's advantages as a commercial and manufacturing centre as they should. They devote columns every day to the "monty question," to the Venezuelan difficulty, and on every imaginable political topic, until many of their readers are surfetted with these threadbare subjects, instead of writing something that will attract trade to Richmond. We have great trank lines to Richmond. We have great trank lines penetrating the South and West, with advantages of freight rates over Philiadvantages of freight rates over Philiadvantages of freight rates was a freight is from New York and the East, we are in a position not only to compete for the 1rade south of us, so far as freight is takes to deliver from Richmond south of us, as compared with Baltimore. Yet, the press are never heard on such topics. Let us all turn over a new leaf, and begin this year and imitate the example set us yl the Atlanta papers and people—talk and write more about Richmond and her advantages. Let us all pull together and determine to make Richmond what she should be—'the great commercial and imanufacturing centre of the South." She has the location, the railroads, the bank ing capital, the intelligence, the waterpower, the schools, both public and private, the society, and the climate; in fact, everything but unity, energy, and public spirit.

We have a complaint to make of the business-men of Richmond, and, though

business-men of Richmond, and, though this article is in reply to our respected friend, R. W. P., it is intended just as hundreds of others. Our plaint is that, notwithstanding the industrious and well-nigh incessant efforts of he press to write up Richmond, our busi-

our class that has an annual "write-up" ond on each first of January? What other press, on such an occaany other occasion, details more glowingly or convincingly the advantages of its city in transportation and banking facilities water power, manufactories, jobbin houses, health, education, etc? Do our bus Iness-men appreciate these "write-ups"? Do they know that, first and last, they cost the newspapers thousands of dol-lars? Do they order a hundred thousand es of these great statistical and industrial sheets and circulate them through the South and West as the business men of Atlanta would do? Do they put a dle of these papers into the hands of each one of their drummers and say: "Here, circulate these; point out Richnd's good showing, and hand a copy to each one of your customers?"

And when it comes to getting a great assenger depot here, who does most of the work? And when the aggrandize-Wouldn't Atlanta have a committee of a hundred business-men thunng at the doors of the City Council and Legislature demanding a charter for Greater Richmond? What are R. W. P. How often have they been will they present themselves before the Legislature to urge the passage of the

R. W. P. says that the papers devote columns every day to the "Money Ques-tion" and the "Venezuelan Difficulty," "instead of writing something that will attract trade to Richmond." Well, it lan question and the money question. Papers that failed to inform their readon such vastly important subjects these could not hope to circulate far youd the city where they were pubhed. The shop-keeper knows what ods his customers wish, and if he be terprising he keeps a large and well-sorted stock of them on hand. Editors ad publishers from long and dearly-night experience find out pretty accu-itely what will make their papers readnce you will find in each Issue varied assortment. A reads matter that eyes of A and B never rest. But we

r-Power, and How It May Be De-ed." "Home Investments the Best" al articles), "How to Make Rich-

"Advantages of Municipal Commissions,"
"Now Is the Time to Go to Work to
Bring New Manufactories Here," "Advantages of Richmond as a Site for the
Battle Abbey of the South," "Efforts to
Extend the Culture of Bright Tobacco,"

1st of January last and continuing to this date, with few intervals, the Richtive, earnest, united, and enthusiastic in their efforts to develop our industries and bring new factories, new popu lation, and new capital here. Without knowing it, perhaps R. W. P. has be-come "infected" with the zeal that has minated our press this year, and so he newspapers haven't done their duty. Editors of may years' service all know to come to them suggesting articles of the tenor of those that the editors have thing strikes the reader as good; he coils it over in his mind for a day or two goes to the editor with it in the form of

press haven't done our duty as well as community enthusiastically seconded our

gotten had R. W. P. and his associaces organized an association with mount of paid up capital to bring new factories here, and another to develop the water-power of the James river, and other to ensure a first-class State fait or exposition this fall, and had pointed a committee to importune the authorities to make Richmond bigger and grander by annexing Manchester.

which the papers have been at work for a long time. That the business-men have newhat aided to promote these plans we cannot deny, but have they gone to with a vim; have they shown any great zeal; have they set their old men and their young men, employers and have they hustled? If Richmond s not greater than she is, are they free from blame? Is there no room here for their united energy and enterprise?

The newspapers are criticised every day the year. Their sins of omission Rarely indeed is it that we but in this case we could not for The temptation was too great. However, we would not have it derstood that we are tired of doing for Richmond. Not at all. On 'the contrary we expect to do more to advertis her this year than ever before. men as united and eager as we are to forward every good enterprise. The newspapers can "shell the woods," but following upon that, if we wish for complete victory, should be an advance all along the fine by a compact body of enthusiastic business-men.

LOOPHOLES IN CRIMINAL LAW. The Hundley bill, governing appeals it House, is intended to meet the urgent public demand for a remely against the distinctly awakened to the necessity for justice, because of technicalities, broke

into the jail and lynched him. The Hundley bill is intended to make the accused's counsel show his hand in Similar laws are in force in New York, in Massachusetts, and to prevent the laws being brought into contempt by the frequency with which

our House, and was passed by a vote 48 to 39. The Democrats of the House favored it by a 2-to-1 vote, 40 of them and 20 of them having voted "aye." "no." Of the Republicans and Populists, 8 voted "aye," and 19 "no."

It is known, too, that this important gared description. change in our laws is approved by some of the most conservative lawyers in this State. But there are others who are opposed to it. Quite naturally, we find the bar divided on this question. And so are our judges; but these, knowing that it is duty to administer, not to make, laws, are very properly taking no part

n the discussion of the bill. We hardly think that there will be any question as to the constitutionality of the bill. General Hundley, in his able argument before the House, showed that is in the power of the Legislature to abolish appeals altogether. A fortiori, ing of them. So we do not believe that the bill will be seriously fought in the Senate on constitutional grounds. It will, rather, be fought as a "dangerous innovation" upon Virginia customs. But it has not proved dangerous in other States where it has been tried. On the contrary, it has facilitated the administration of justice; has given the people more respect for law, and, in consequence, has

The necessity for some such reform as this has been seen in Virginia for many years. Our people are anxious to have all accused persons tried by impartial judges and juries, and are anxious to see them represented by counsel; but they do not fancy the idea of having guilty men turned loose upon i ere technicali-

bill is that it wipes out the chance to defeat justice by raising miserable technical objections in the appellate courts for the first time. It is constitutional; it is fair; it is not an untried experiment; it will go far towards preventing lynchamount of money now annually expended on account of criminal charges. The comtechnicalities through which so many vile criminals escape are inditannable essenthe Supreme Court of Appeals granted a new trial to a prisoner under circumstances showing the necessity for the Hundley law. Of course, we don't blame the court. No, indeed; the court could not disregard the law; it is the law that is at fault, and this we wish so amend-

There must be some malign influence at work to disturb the volunteer mili-tary organization of our State. A batch served; now comes another batch after the same order. It is a shame that the time of our legislators, for which the State pays so dearly, should be taken no good reasons to show that they should

The bill now before the General bly to change the complexion of the Military Board cannot be defended on any ground. As at present constituted could be desired. The members are all military men, save one, and the State Constitution puts this one into confi-dential relations with the Governor, who is the Commander-in-Chief. These offthe Brigadler-General, who commands all the volunteers of the State of vir-ginia. The proposed change would stitute officers of different commands, who would naturally be included to par-

Many of the advocates of the bill seem to believe that the Military Board has the distribution of the quartermaster and ordnasee stores appropriated to the State by the United States Government, and they have charged par-tiality in the distribution of these stores the Military Board; whereas, this board has nothing to do with such bution. That distribution is solely n the hands of the Governor, who we doubt not does his work well. has no merit in it, as our legislators

consideration. It has been said, and it would seem to be true, that in all these bills, there is an unseen hand, with but one aim and of the best officers we have in our State Assistant Inspector-General. that this is the case, it is, to say the least, unfair to our State that the tim of her law-makers should be so trifled

THE GREAT CENSURER.

The name of William Edification Bar-Seventh Massachusetts District, will not be unknown to fame and to posterity. It ages with the sound of a mighty braying. Congressman Barrett will Illumine the pages of that grand historical compilation, the Congressional Record, as the great censurer-a distinction unique in the anhad in Congress great objectors, great projectors, great "reformers," cranks, during the carpet-bag regime the South great rascals, and there is a dim tradition that at times since the formation of the government there have also been great statesmen in the body. But never before, so far as our investiga tion goes, has the National Legislature been able to boast of a great censurer.

Congressman Barrett has a positiv for censuring. Censure springs spontaneous in his patriotic and loyal He first gave evidence of the amount of censure that was bottled up in peach Ambassador Bayard. Next he centroduced, providing for the removal of day he offered a resolution for saying that he (Talbert) believed that ecession was right under the circumstances that existed in 1861, and that the same conditions he would do as he had then done. On this latter occasion Congressor

Barrett bloomed out more radiantly and suggested that he had fallen heir to the tattered remnant of the ensanguined undergarment that had so often rallied his party in days agone, and that he had The Hundley bill was elaborately argued shaken it before himself. He nawed the Porter was a staff ground and snorted and charged blindly around after a fashion that set the House in an uproar. His excessive "loyalty" infectious. Admiral Boutelle and other South haters became violently infected, and for awhile the scene beg-

> When order was restored, the resolution, by a vote of 200 ayes to 71 nays, went to the Committee on Judiciary, where it will probably die a natural death. But it has none the less raised Congressman Barrett to the position of the great American censurer. It none the less illustrates that "fame hath sometimes created something out of no-

> teapot-the position taken by Congress-man Talbert-if Congressman Barrett proposes to censure every man in the South who refuses to "eat dirt" on the question of the South's course in 1861, and dishonor the records of their States, he would better start right now experimenting with a view to discovering the elixir of life. The southern woods are full of men-many of whom were opright of secession-who stand just where stultify himself. Yet were it to come to a test of loyalty to the restored Union, involving a sacrifice of life and treasure it is safe to assert that the South would meet it as well as would the North.

> A contemporary says that "the reformer in politics is usually a man who believes in one principle and is profoundly ignorant of the others that go to make up the faith of a political party." Our observation is that the reformer in politics is usually the man who got left in an election, or came out second best in a fight for a nomination.

> the Spanish dead-line on their island as a jumping-rope. First they are on one side of it and then on the other, though the Spaniards insisted that they would

> Richmond is the true Gate City of the South, and should make its influence as such more widely fest. What say our

> Of course, It was again just thirteen ducks that the President killed yesterday morning. It is the unlucky number that

Richmond's Big 4 track-tion is a draw-

ing car-d itself, judging from the in-terest displayed in it.

the way, if there is as much of the Mr. at

stock's at par," cries Tomas," with Harrison retired, It looks to me as nominee I have

With joyous thrill Protection claims, "With Benny out. The prize is mine! Now fall in partisans, and shout?" Together—"Hooray! Hooray!
Now sweep's away
Doubt's fluctioner gloom,
As candidate,
As candidate,
I own the State,
Since Beany's burned his boom!"

The course is free for Platt is free for Platt and me, and

from the West, uproars with zest Since Ben has spiked his guns, vote of fate proclaims elate, 'the bun's lowa's son's." Omnes-"So tune the band!

To sweep the land, No doubt but I Will scoop the pic

Taught by Tillmania. The farmer that blooms in the Senate, Is quite a ridiculous case,

His barnyard resources to sling, tra la, Right out through the gap in his face;

First filter the farmers you send to the

A Singular Preliminary.

Quester: I saw Lobbiman this morning and he tells me he's going abroad next

liminary to his designs for official preferment in New York.

him to such an end? Jester: Why, he's going to Ireland to get

Fulfilment.

Footpad (presenting revolver as he halts pedestrian): I'll take your watch, if you Pedestrian: Goodness, gracious! I

out with the idea that I was pressed for time, but I had no idea it was so awfully imperative.

Lipper: I observe that you frequently call your wife "Puss"; has that pet name

Chipper: Indeed, it has, for we never have a domestic argument that she doesn't come up to the scratch.

Whipple: If you were compelled to choose between two professions, which would you select, the bench or the bar? Tipple: I think I would choose a bench near a bar.

Misfo'tun am of'en de su'ch-light dat skiver de good p'ints in er man; ef Job nebber hab de biles nobody done fin' out beut de pashunse w'at 'mortalize 'im.

him for any other pursuit; he would be apt to "run everything into the ground."

The patron of the German lunch is always prepared for the It is when an orator is wrapped up in

his subject that he "let's himself out." It's a fact that the end of a dog is the

liveliest part of him.

General Horace Porter has written a volume of personal reminiscences of General Grant during the war, which the Century Company will publish. General friend of Grant. The work will be published first as a serial, and will be elaborately illustrated with portraits, reproductions of famous pictures, and new and

Among Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s announcements are "Visions and Service," discourses by Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts; "Bayard Taylor," by A. H. series; "Joan of Arc," a historical work, by Francis C. Lowell; and "The Spirit in Literature and Life," by the Rev. Dr.

tains a three-column review, by Major W. Hazeltine, of Mr. Philip A. Bruce's "Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century." Mr. Hazeltine thinks that this book "may be fairly termed unique, from the view-point of exhaustive research in its particular field," and looks forward to another book in continuation of the subject, from the

Stephen Crane is the name of a new aspirant for literary honors, who is stalking about, attracting attention by the device of bizarre writing. He has published one or two novels, which we have not seen, and which have excited comment. "The Red Badge of Courage" is the title of his latest work, which, the London Saturday Review describes as "the most realistic description ever published of modern war from the purely subjective standpoint of a private soldier. Mr. Crane's poetry appears to be modelled we have seen is fearfully and wonder-

The first number of the Savoy has appeared in London. It is in the style of the Yellow Book, and appears to be on offshoot of that quarterly, the contributors to both publications being largely the

M. Anatole France has just been elected

to the vacant seat in the French Academy, and so M. Zola has been turned down once more.

The manuscript of a short story in prose, written by Tennyson at the age of 14, has been unearthed, and will be incorporated by Lord Tennyson in his biography of his father. It is sufficiently authenticated, as it was given by the Poet Laureate to Miss Jane Yonge, who was for many years governess in the Tennyson family. "Mungo, the American" is the title of the story, which shows how Mungo "found a sword, and afterwards how it came to the possession of the right owner, after the space of two years." The odd thing about the manuscript is that it should have been thought worthy of being preserved by the poet. Most of such juvenile productions find their way into the fire a few years afterwards.

The Bookman for February is an interesting issue of an always interesting publication. Ian Maclaren's "Kate Carnegle" is continued, and there are articles on Marcel Prayost, a new French writer of fiction; Mr. E. L. Godkin and his book. "Reflections and Commenta";

wost, George Meredith, Stephen Crane, rennyson, Browning, George Augustus Sala, and others, including the new poet laurente, who looks very little like a poet; but how can he help that? The late Paul Verlaine, it is said, knew English well, and once endeavored to get permission to translate the poems of Tennyson into French. He failed on account of not being well known at that time

count of not being well known at that time.

The Bookman recommends those who would become journalists to study the "Life of James Macdonell, Journalist," which was published a few years ago in England, and which, the Bookman says, "by its faithful portrayal of the life of a journalist who aspired to the height of his profession and attained it, is worth far more than any amount of theoretical discussion of the question."

Mr. G. A. Storey, A. R. A., is writing his recollections, and he will have the volume ready in the spring.

A birthday-book, compiled from the writings of Rudyard Kipling, has been in preparation for some time. The probable date of its publication is not given.

A new novel, "Rodney Stone," by Dr. Conan Doyle, has just begun in the Strand Magazine. It is a picture of English life, mainly of the period of George III., and is said to be full of graphic passages, among the best bits being a description of a prize-fight. The Strand, by the way, is reported as having made a considerable advance in its American circulation during the last few months.

Isn Maclaren's next new work will

Ian Maclaren's next new work will be a book on practical religion, entitled. "The Mind of the Master." It is ex-pected to appear about the middle of this

Cosmopolis, the new international magazine, will contain Robert Louis Steven-son's last story, "Weir of Hermiston," during the first four months of its issue. This story has been pronounced by many besides Mrs. Stevenson the best he ever wrote. McClube's will publish, some time this year, his other posthumous novel, "Saint Lees"

The Review of Reviews for February contains, in addition to the regular de-partments, "The Story of Cripple Creek," by Cy Warman, "That Flood of Gold," with illustrations; "Some Leading Errors of the Gold-Standard Party," by Dr. Otto of the Gold-Standard Party," by Dr. Otto Arendt; "Bimetallism; Some Damaging Facts in Its History," by Frank Irving Herriott; "The Right Hon. Joseph Cham-berlain; A Character Sketch"; "The Mas-sacres in Turkey, From October 1, 1895, to January 1, 1895," and "The New Poet Laureate." As usual, there are many portraits of persons prominent in contem-poraneous history. The "gold" articles are copiously illustrated, and are of timely interest.

interest.

The Chap-Book of February 1st announces that with the next issue the price will be raised to 10 cents a copy, and \$\mathbb{2}\$ a year. There will be a corresponding increase in the size of the magazine, the numbers averaging about sixty-four pages. These changes, say the publishers, have been made necessary by the broadened scope of the paper, and by the greater supply of suitable material. The general plan and the typographical appearance will remain the same.

Richmond, Va., February 7, 1896. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Your efforts to inspire interest in organization for the development of Richmond industrial enterprises have been read with great interest by the writer, and, no doubt, by many others. The idea suggests itself that if every person having what appears to them a good idea in this

and, no doubt, by many others. The idea suggests itself that if every person having what appears to them a good idea in this direction, were to incorporate the same in a letter and send you, much good might thereby result. As it is, a more energetic industrial spirit we need here, even to aggressiveness. Following this line of thought, the following is submitted as one of the many possibilities appearing practicable to the writer:

Suppose a dozen years or so ago the convicts had been kept hard at work during dry periods excavating two channels, say, not less than 100 feet wide, each, and 10 or more feet deep, placing this rough rock thus excavated as retaining material to make a continuous section, say, two blocks wide, from the Free bridge to the Mayo bridge, thus giving seven full city blocks in length and, say two blocks, in width, with suitable streets, to accommodate industrial establishments located thereon. To such as are not familiar with such improvements it may look at first like a wild proposition, but a visit to Boston will show a number of square miles thus redeemed, at a cost far greater, as the stone and much of the filling material required transportation twenty miles or more. It is also well understood by engineers familiar with this class or work that the sediment from a river like the James would deposit between such re-taining walls an enormous quantity of ex-cellent filling, and soon become solid ground up to the high-water mark.

ground up to the high-water mark.

It appears perfectly practical to the writer that a union depot for the Chesapeake and Ohio and Southern rallway might be located on this section, affording also unlimited freight facilities, and thus avoid all street obstruction; as well as ample space for industrial establishments, with track connection; also possessing the advantage of ample water from the river for steam purposes.

advantage of ample water from the river for steam purposes.

If this be true twelve years ago, it appears equally true that something of this kind might be started now.

In this connection, it also seems practicable, following the same line of thought, that if the Chesapeake and Ohio were to construct a double-track solid roadway in the centre of the river from opposite the Tredegar Works, it would not only be improving the city by deepening the river, out of which to construct its roadway, but would also benefit the company by awing repairs and renewals incident to long trestling, as now proposed.

Other suggestions have occurred to the writer, which would be gladly submitted, if the same are worthy of space in your valuable journal.

The Winchester Times makes very full

the Winchester Times makes very full extracts from the speech of Colonel Cowardin in response to the toast, "The Press," delivered at the recent banquet of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, of Baltimore. Among these extracts is the following:
"Gentlemen of this association, let me

"Gentlemen of this association, let me ask, Do you not owe your commercial importance, in a measure, to the enterprise of the great newspapers of your city? I think you do. The first lesson which true journalism should teach a community is patriotism in the general term, and loyalty to home and fireside. It is this that enables the country newspaper or the journal of the town and city to withstand the mighty force of the great metropolitan journals. We must stand by the home paper for our homes' sake." In introducing the extracts our Win-

chester contemporary says:

"There is no one better qualified to speak of the press than Mr. Cowardin; for, in our opinion, there is no better newspaper in the country than the Dispatch, of which Mr. Cowardin is the master spirit.

patch, of which Mr. Cowards is the spirit.

"Conservative without timidity; aggressive without violence; fair in its estimate of men and things, it has a deservedly wide and increasing influence. As a newsgatherer and a digester of news it has few equals, and it has acquired the art of lopping off the irrelevant and giving the thing that people want to know."

(Pall Mail Gazette.)
The Muses haunt thy thoughtful face.
Thine eyes are sweet Pierian springs;
Deep in their dreamy depths I trace
Dim shadowy shapes of lovely things,
Music that dreams, and love that sings.

Great Reduction Sale!

Commencing Monday Morning. FEBRUARY 10th, WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS At 20 Per Cent. Discount For Cash Only. TAYLOR& BROWN, 918 MAIN STREET.

Let in the



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Annual Statement For the Year Ending December 31, 1895.

Reserve American Experience Ta-ble, with 41g per cent. Interest. \$812,333 or Losses reported, but not due..... 8.908 at

NINE YEARS' GROWTH. PREMIUM INCOME.

1890 - - - \$234,547.00 - - \$395,447.67 1802 = - \$475,520.24= = \$546,151.15

\$551,794.51 \$591,380.56

Gross Income, 1895 - \$625,135. Insurance in force, \$13,689,456.00

Statement of Operations During 1805.

Increase in Number Policies in Force - 17,045
Total Number Policies in Force - 119,556
Increase in Amount of Insurance in Force - \$1,058,512.06
Death Claims, Dividends, Etc., Paid - 261,949.07 Tetal Payments to Policy-Holders Since Organiza-

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